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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 35
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 24 January 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia dated 20 January 2012, in reaction to allegations recently made by the Russian Prime Minister during a meeting with journalists in Novo-Ogaryovo (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-21501 (E) 270112

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 24 January 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Georgian Foreign Ministry in reaction to allegations recently made by the Russian Prime Minister during a meeting with journalists in Novo-Ogaryovo

During a meeting held with journalists in Novo-Ogaryovo on 18 January 2012, the Russian Prime Minister and presidential candidate, Vladimir Putin, once again referred to the theme of Georgian-Russian relations.

As Mr. Putin again gave voice to now well-known propaganda clichés when referring to the 2008 war between Georgia and Russia, there is no need not to remind him of the fact that, as recently as during a meeting with Russian servicemen held in Vladikavkaz on 21 November 2011, the Russian President, Dimitri Medvedev, unequivocally confessed that the real goal of Russia's military aggression in 2008 was to hamper Georgia's efforts to integrate with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In the light of this confession, the "assertions" Mr. Putin recently made in Novo-Ogaryovo regarding Russia's aggression make no sense at all.

The origins of the events of 2008 can be traced back over several years, a period during which Mr. Putin's role has been significant. Immediately after he came to power, Mr. Putin removed those members of the Tskhinvali government who had been conducting a fruitful dialogue with Georgia's central authorities — dialogue that could have led to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in coordination with the Georgian Government in Tbilisi — and replaced them with a separatist regime under the authority of Eduard Kokoity, a known criminal who quickly put an end to any attempt at entertaining a constructive dialogue with the Georgian authorities. Officials belonging to the Russian military and "special" agencies rapidly assumed leading positions in the Tskhinvali government alongside Mr. Kokoity, and their arrival was followed by the supply of weapons to illegal armed units under their control and the mass distribution of Russian passports to the populations of the regions of Tskhinvali and Abkhazia.

Later, the Russian Government "responded" to the West's recognition of Kosovo's independence by attempting to once and for all sever Georgia from its occupied territories. Russia began by declaring that it would no longer be bound by the terms of the 19 January 1996 decision of the Council of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States, thus clearing the way for its intense militarization of the regions of Tskhinvali and Abkhazia. Mr. Putin then instructed the Russian Government to strengthen its ties with the two regions of Georgia with the goal of binding them more closely to Russia. This, in turn, was followed by the deployment to Abkhazia of Russian "railway troops", whose task was to ensure that railway infrastructure was adequate for the transportation of armoured vehicles throughout the region. Russia's full-scale military aggression against Georgia in 2008 was but the logical continuation of this chain of events. Besides the Tskhinvali region, Russian troops also intervened in Abkhazia without firing a single shot, a fact that leaves no doubt as to who unleashed the war in 2008 and why.

During the recent meeting in Novo-Ogaryovo, Mr. Putin expressed his "concern" over the fact that Russia would have to aim its missiles at targets in Georgia if American anti-missile systems are based in the country. He seemingly forgot that Russia already occupies 20 per cent of Georgia's territory, that Russian "Iskander" and "Tochka-U" missile systems and BM-30 "Smerch" multiple-launch rocket systems are already aimed at Georgia and that hundreds of armoured vehicles and masses of modern military equipment remain concentrated in Georgia's Russian-occupied regions. At the same time, Mr. Putin declared that he will only entertain a dialogue with Georgia's political opposition, thus rejecting outright the possibility of inter-State dialogue between Georgia and Russia.

As far as the issue regarding Grigol Chkhartishvili (Boris Akunin) is concerned, Mr. Akunin is one of the members of the newly founded League of Voters. The League has criticized the elections, which is why both it and Mr. Akunin have been criticized by Mr. Putin. The Russian writer was cynically reminded of his Georgian origins, and his position was explained by his anxieties about Georgia. According to Mr. Putin's logic, the hundreds of thousands of people rallying on the streets of Moscow and other Russian cities must also be of Georgian extraction.

Based upon the above, one may draw the conclusion that the corruption that pervades Russia (which can largely be traced back to those in Government) as well as the chaos and the instances of fraud that marked the elections to the Russian Duma have brought Russia face to face with a political crisis. In his attempts to extricate the country from this crisis, Mr. Putin seems to have fallen back upon the tried and tested method of finding an external enemy and has assigned this role, as usual, to Georgia.

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General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda items 34, 35 and 39

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 24 January 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan recorded for the month of December 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 35 and 39, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-21626 (E) 300112

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 24 January 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 to 31 December 2011

N	(Direction)	Date, time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
1.	Bardzruni	01.12.11 15.55	SVD	2
2.	Bardzruni	01.12.11 17.20	SVD	2
3.	Barekamavan	02.12.11 16.10	SVD	7
4.	Bardzruni	02.12.11 17.25	AK	1
5.	Bardzruni	02.12.11 17.35	PK	3
6.	Bardzruni	02.12.11 20.00	SVD	2
7.	Bardzruni	03.12.11 11.25	SVD	1
8.	Chinari	05.12.11 10.00	SVD	1
9.	Chinari	05.12.11 17.10	SVD	10
10.	Chinari	05.12.11 17.10	AK	17
11.	Chinari	05.12.11 17.10	SVD	10
12.	Chinari	05.12.11 17.10	SVD	10
13.	Chinari	05.12.11 21.55	SVD	10
14.	Chinari	05.12.11 21.55	SVD	10
15.	Chinari	05.12.11 22.15	SVD	7
16.	Barekamavan	05.12.11 12.15-12.30	SVD	15
17.	Berdavan	05.12.11 19.05	AK	60

18.	Barekamavan	05.12.11 19.15	SVD	25
19.	Barekamavan	05.12.11 19.15	AK	50
20.	Chinari	06.12.11 12.45	SVD	7
21.	Chinari	06.12.11 12.45	PK	11
22.	Chinari	06.12.11 13.40	SVD	8
23.	Chinari	06.12.11 15.00	SVD	3
24.	Chinari	06.12.11 17.20	SVD	3
25.	Chinari	06.12.11 17.20	AK	30
26.	Movses	06.12.11 15.45	AK	4
27.	Azatamut	06.12.11 09.20	PK	4
28.	Bakhanis	06.12.11 15.10	AK	1
29.	Chinari	07.12.11 17.00	AK	150
30.	Chinari	07.12.11 17.00	SVD	30
31.	Chinari	07.12.11 17.50	AK	15
32.	Chinari	07.12.11 17.50	SVD	7
33.	Chinari	07.12.11 20.15	SVD	3
34.	Movses	07.12.11 14.30	AK	4
35.	Bardzruni	08.12.11 06.30	PK	4
36.	Chinari	08.12.11 15.50	PK	8
37.	Barekamavan	08.12.11 18.25	AK	15
38.	Bardzruni	08.12.11 14.30	AK	2
39.	Chinari	10.12.11 19.00	SVD	8
40.	Bardzruni	10.12.11 14.50	SV 12.7mm	5

41.	Bardzruni	10.12.11 14.50	PK	20
42.	Bardzruni	10.12.11 15.20	SV 12.7mm	5
43.	Bardzruni	10.12.11 16.20	SV 12.7mm	5
44.	Bardzruni	10.12.11 16.20	PK	30
45.	Bardzruni	10.12.11 16.50	SV 12.7mm	5
46.	Bardzruni	10.12.11 16.50	PK	30
47.	Bardzruni	10.12.11 16.50	AK	20
48.	Bardzruni	10.12.11 16.50	AK	2
49.	Bardzruni	10.12.11 17.35	SV 12.7mm	7
50.	Bardzruni	10.12.11 17.35	PK	10
51.	Chinari	11.12.11 22.50	SVD	8
52.	Bardzruni	11.12.11 13.25	SVD	3
53.	Bardzruni	11.12.11 16.35	SVD	5
54.	Bardzruni	11.12.11 22.30	RPK	20
55.	Chinari	12.12.11 14.30-16.20	SVD	9
56.	Vazashen	12.12.11 09.45	AK	1
57.	Bardzruni	12.12.11 17.15	SV 12.7mm	2
58.	Bardzruni	12.12.11 17.15	RPK	9
59.	Bardzruni	12.12.11 23.15	SV 12.7mm	1
60.	Bardzruni	12.12.11 23.15	PK	10
61.	Bardzruni	12.12.11 23.15	SV 12.7mm	10
62.	Chinari	13.12.11 21.10	AK	50
63.	Paravaqar	13.12.11 14.30	SV 12.7mm	4

64.	Paravaqar	13.12.11 14.30	PK	100
65.	Paravaqar	13.12.11 14.30	AK	60
66.	Bardzruni	14.12.11 12.00	SVD	4
67.	Bardzruni	15.12.11 01.40	SVD	6
68.	Bardzruni	15.12.11 04.15	SVD	3
69.	Bardzruni	15.12.11 06.00	AK	10
70.	Bardzruni	15.12.11 06.00	SVD	5
71.	Vazashen	15.12.11 16.10-16.50	PK	8
72.	Vazashen	15.12.11 16.10-16.50	machine gun 12.7mm	10
73.	Vazashen	15.12.11 16.10-16.50	AK	2
74.	Vazashen	15.12.11 18.20	AK	37
75.	Vazashen	15.12.11 19.05	PK	30
76.	Eraskh	15.12.11 11.45	AK	3
77.	Bardzruni	15.12.11 15.00	SVD	4
78.	Bardzruni	15.12.11 17.20	SVD	2
79.	Bardzruni	15.12.11 22.15	SVD	7
80.	Bardzruni	15.12.11 23.05	RPK	10
81.	Chinari	16.12.11 20.00	AK	20
82.	Bakhanis	16.12.11 12.35	AK	1
83.	Aygehovit	16.12.11 21.30	AK	3
84.	Aygehovit	16.12.11 23.55	PK	25
85.	Bardzruni	16.12.11 14.40	SVD	4
86.	Bardzruni	16.12.11 14.50	SVD	4

87.	Bardzruni	16.12.11 16.20	PK	20
88.	Bardzruni	16.12.11 16.20	RPK	10
89.	Bardzruni	16.12.11 16.20	AK	3
90.	Bardzruni	16.12.11 22.30	SVD	6
91.	Bardzruni	17.12.11 08.50	AK	6
92.	Eraskh	18.12.11 21.25	AK	1
93.	Aygepar	19.12.11 15.45	AK	3
94.	Aygepar	19.12.11 20.25	AK	6
95.	Chinari	20.12.11 19.15	AK	15
96.	N.Karmirakhbyur	20.12.11 17.10	AK	5
97.	Aygepar	20.12.11 21.30	AK	40
98.	Aygepar	20.12.11 21.45	AK	8
99.	N.Karmirakhbyur	20.12.11 22.00	AK	5
100.	Bardzruni	20.12.11 13.35	SVD	2
101.	Voskepar	21.12.11 12.00	PK	8
102.	Berqaber	23.12.11 14.10	AK	4
103.	Vazashen	24.12.11 18.55	AK	5
104.	Sevqar	24.12.11 19.00	AK	2
105.	Tigranashen	24.12.11 22.35	AK	2
106.	Bardzruni	24.12.11 15.10	AK	10
107.	Bardzruni	24.12.11 15.10	PK	10
108.	Aygepar	25.12.11 10.40	AK	4
109.	Aygepar	25.12.11 16.20	AK	2

110.	Vazashen	26.12.11 01.15	AK	4
111.	Khndzorut	25.12.11 21.45	SVD	1
112.	Agarak	25.12.11 13.10	AK	3
113.	Eraskh	26.12.11 18.25	AK	2
114.	Vazashen	27.12.11 15.40	machine gun 12.7mm	15
115.	Vazashen	27.12.11 15.40	machine gun 12.7mm	40
116.	Vazashen	27.12.11 16.35	machine gun 12.7mm	23
117.	Vazashen	27.12.11 20.00	AK	4
118.	Vazashen	27.12.11 20.00	PK	7
119.	Vazashen	27.12.11 20.00	AK	12
120.	Vazashen	27.12.11 20.20	AK	15
121.	Vazashen	27.12.11 20.20	PK	10
122.	Agarak	28.12.11 20.00	AK	15
123.	Berdavan	29.12.11 18.50	AK	30
124.	Eraskh	31.12.11 00.10	AK	1

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 1 to 31 December 2011:
Number of violations — 124
Shots — about 1,548
PK ~ (318), RPK ~ (49), SVD — (254), sniper weapon 12.7mm — (44), machine gun 12.7mm ~ (88), AK ~ (795).

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Nagorno Karabakh from 1 to 31 December 2011:
Number of violations — 950
Shots — about 3,810
PK ~ (273), SVD — (476), machine gun 12.7mm ~ (25), sniper weapon 12.7mm — (74), sniper weapon Istigal — (13), NSVT — 12.7mm ~ (20), RPK — (1), AK ~ (2,802).

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General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda items 19 and 27

Sustainable development

Social development

Letter dated 24 January 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you information on the social and economic development in Uzbekistan during its 20 years of independence and priorities for 2012-2015 (see annex).

I would appreciate your circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 19 and 27.

(*Signed*) Murad **Askarov**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan

12-21595 (E) 310112 010212

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Annex to the letter dated 24 January 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Principal trends and indicators of social and economic development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the years since independence, and forecasts for 2012-2015

The dynamics of Uzbekistan's economic development in the years following its independence clearly demonstrate the effectiveness, soundness and sustainability of the so-called "Uzbek model" of transition from a centrally planned economy to a free and socially oriented market economy. The adoption of that model has led to the successful implementation of a number of economic and social reforms.

Uzbekistan's gross domestic product (GDP) in terms of purchasing power parity grew by a factor of 3.4 over this period, from $27.1 billion to $92.3 billion, while the volume of industrial production tripled. Since 2004, the economy has grown at a rapid and sustained annual rate of 7-9 per cent.

The structural reforms implemented since independence have allowed Uzbekistan to transform its economy from one which had been reliant on the extraction of raw materials and agricultural production into a diversified manufacturing economy spearheaded by modern industrial production and rapidly developing high-technology and service sectors.

Industry's share of GDP grew from 17.6 per cent to 24 per cent during this period, while the service sector grew from 33.8 per cent to 49 per cent. A number of new industries were launched, including automobile manufacturing, petrochemical production, oil and gas equipment manufacturing, modern construction materials production, railroad equipment manufacturing, consumer electronics, pharmaceuticals and modern food and textile industries.

In the automobile manufacturing sector, new factories were brought online to assemble passenger cars, cargo vehicles and buses in partnership with international companies such as General Motors (United States) Daimler-Benz and MAN (Germany), and Isuzu (Japan). As a result, the volume of output in mechanical engineering and metalworking grew by a factor of 11.6 between 1990 and 2010.

In the sphere of petroleum extraction and refining, the annual production of oil and gas condensate was 1.4 times higher than in 1990. Between 1990 and 2010, natural gas production grew by a factor of 1.6, while the production of liquefied natural gas increased by a factor of 15.2.

As part of the implementation of programmes aimed at ensuring energy independence and the development of the oil and gas refining sectors, the Bukhara Refinery and the Shurtan Gas Chemical Complex were built in partnership with foreign companies, while the Fergana Oil Refinery was completely overhauled. The establishment of the chemical sector led to improved natural gas processing while promoting the development of new production capacity in related industries.

Fundamental structural reforms in the agricultural sector facilitated the achievement of grain independence and growth in the total volume of agricultural production. Cotton production as a share of the agricultural sector declined from 47.7 per cent to 11.1 per cent, while the volume of grain production grew 3.7-fold, from 2,038,200 tons to 7,504,300 tons. Meanwhile, meat production grew 1.9-fold, from 789,100 to 1,461,400 tons.

Indicators tracking the development of the banking sector testify to the establishment of an extensive network of commercial banks, the growth of bank capital and the resource base for banks, greater banking sector participation in investment activities and growing public confidence in banking institutions. Currently, 75.2 per cent of all credit is comprised of long-term capital investments for the construction of new manufacturing facilities and the modernization and retooling of existing ones. The financial viability of Uzbekistan's banks is attested to by the stable ratings they receive from leading international rating agencies. At present, Uzbekistan has 31 commercial banks: 3 are State-owned, 13 are joint-stock commercial banks, 10 are private banks and 5 are backed by foreign capital.

Since independence Uzbekistan has also developed a system of real-time payments and introduced the use of credit cards.

In the area of investment policy, capital investment in Uzbekistan's economy has grown by a factor of 11.6 since independence, with an attendant shift in the source of such financing. In 1990, more than 46.3 per cent of all investments were funded from the State budget, whereas in 2010 non-State sources accounted for 57.9 per cent, while foreign sources contributed 29.1 per cent. Investments in the manufacturing sector increased from 58.3 per cent to 73.5 per cent during that period.

Major partners in projects to manufacture high-technology goods with high added value include some of the largest companies from China, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Spain and the United States, large international financial institutions such as the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank, and investment banks from China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and a number of Arab States, among others.

As a result of a proactive investment and industrial policy, a number of major industrial facilities were established following independence, including the Bukhara Refinery, the Shurtan Gas Chemical Complex, the Kungrad Soda Plant, the Dekhkanabad Potash Fertilizer Plant, new automobile assembly plants for the production of passenger cars, cargo vehicles and buses, and dozens of textile plants.

Since independence, Uzbekistan has fully joined the system of international economic relations. Despite the global financial and economic crisis of 2008, Uzbekistan's economy demonstrated its resilience in the face of external shocks, while the implementation of its anti-crisis programme opened up new opportunities to modernize production and boost competitiveness.

In 20 years Uzbekistan's external trade increased by a factor of 27.1, with exports rising 29.5-fold and imports expanding 24.2-fold. At the same time, the country's positive trade balance increased by a factor of over 53, ensuring steady growth in the country's gold and foreign currency reserves and the stability of the national currency.

Today, Uzbekistan exports high-value-added finished products and imports mainly high-technology equipment for the technical and technological modernization of production.

Fundamental reforms were likewise introduced in the country's ownership structure through legal protections that prioritized private property. As a result of large-scale privatization, some 31,000 State-owned enterprises and facilities were privatized and converted.

Currently, the non-State sector of the economy accounts for a dominant share of GDP production, industrial development and employment, and small businesses and private entrepreneurship account for 52.5 per cent of GDP production as a whole.

Of particular importance in the development of Uzbekistan's economy was the role played by its transportation infrastructure. In the years since independence, the country's road and rail networks expanded by 109.8 per cent and 122.1 per cent, respectively. New rail links were established, such as the Tashguzar-Boisun-Kumkurgan line and the Navoi-Uchkuduk-Sultanuizdag-Nukus line. In addition, the only road across the Kamchik Pass was commissioned, which in conjunction with the newly opened Angren International Logistics Center will ensure a round-the-clock transportation link between and the Fergana Valley and the rest of the country.

The biggest step in the development of Uzbekistan's transportation infrastructure was the construction of a new international airport in Navoi and the establishment of the Navoi free industrial economic zone.

In the tourism sector, more than 100 itineraries were created throughout the country to highlight Uzbekistan's unique historical and architectural sites and monuments, 140 of which are included on the UNESCO list of protected sites.

Qualitative transformations also occurred in the social sphere, including a steady rise in per capita indicators of socio-economic development and standards of living. As a result of robust social policies and health-care reform, average life expectancy over the past 20 years rose from 67.2 years to 73.1 years, or more than 9 per cent.

Average per capita income grew 3.7-fold in the period since independence, while income derived from private property and entrepreneurial activities increased to 47 per cent of the population's overall income. Likewise, qualitative changes in consumption patterns took place, with significant per capita increases in the consumption of basic food products.

As part of a national professional training programme, the educational system was systematically modernized, with buildings and equipment provided to establish 1,500 vocational colleges and high schools with a capacity of 1.6 million students in order to meet the demand for highly qualified specialists in various sectors of the economy.

As part of the health-care reform, more than 3,000 village clinics were established and equipped with modern diagnostic and treatment tools, with co-financing from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and foreign government lending institutions in the form of long-term concessional loans, investments and grants totalling $335.1 million.

President Islam Karimov's strategic programme for the continued reform and modernization of the country, as outlined in his conceptual framework for further deepening democratic reforms and establishing civil society in Uzbekistan, constitutes the basis for the priorities and projected development parameters that will guide the country's economy in the period 2012-2015.

The strategic priorities for the modern development of Uzbekistan are as follows: ensuring dynamic and balanced development; continuing deep structural reforms, diversifying and modernizing the leading economic sectors; creating an ever more attractive investment and business climate; mastering the production of technologically advanced and competitive products with high added value and, above all, developing export-oriented enterprises through value-added processing of raw materials and by leveraging the Uzbek economy's other competitive advantages.

A key role in ensuring Uzbekistan's economic development in the period 2012-2015 will be played by four interrelated development programmes: industry, infrastructure, transport and communications, and reform of the banking and financial system. Total investment will amount to $77.4 billion, which will ensure 1.5-fold growth in GDP.

The projected GDP for 2012 is 96,550 billion sum. In 2011 the total GDP was 77,842 billion sum.

A series of measures are planned to control the money supply within prescribed parameters and to neutralize the influence of monetary factors on inflation levels, including the use by the Central Bank of market instruments of monetary policy; a 1.3-fold increase, compared to 2011, in the average monthly volume of sterilization operations (operations to divert the excess monetary resources of commercial banks into special deposits); the continued accumulation of resources in the Uzbekistan Fund for Reconstruction and Development in Central Bank accounts, which will permit additional sterilization of the excess money supply by 3.7 trillion sum; and directing interest rate policy with the aim of attracting deposits and broadening the availability of credit to the real economy.

A series of measures have been envisioned as part of the continuing reforms of the banking sector, including enhancing banking oversight in accordance with international norms; strengthening the resource base of banks, improving the quality and broadening the range of banking services and attracting long-term deposits from individuals and businesses; continuing to expand investment activities by banks, credit for manufacturing and for retooling and modernization projects, and financial support for small business and private entrepreneurs; improving the quality of bank assets and credit portfolios and developing the system for evaluating banking risks such as credit risk, currency risk, operating risk and interest rate risk; and improving legislation governing the banking and financial system.

The volume of credit to small businesses and private entrepreneurs is expected to grow by 4,377 billion sum in the current year with the active participation of banks and the establishment of a favourable business climate.

The active implementation of structural economic reforms will ensure that industry's share of GDP will grow from 24 per cent to 28 per cent in the next few years, first and foremost through the development of priority sectors such as energy, petrochemicals, chemicals, textiles and light manufacturing, non-ferrous metals,

mechanical engineering and automobile assembly, pharmaceuticals, and the manufacture of modern construction and finishing materials. In addition, continued improvements will be made in the coming years in education, health care, infrastructure projects and residential housing, including in rural areas, and access to and the quality of social services will be enhanced.

Against this backdrop, accelerating the development of the social and communications infrastructure and the formation of a dynamically growing and vibrant real estate market will facilitate the expansion of the service infrastructure in urban and rural areas, as a result of which the volume of transportation and domestic services will grow more than 2.5 times in the period 2012-2015.

The continuation of broad economic reforms and the mobilization of resources and opportunities to achieve these goals will ensure the continuity and impact of the current policies, which will in turn ensure the achievement of the country's long-term goal: to join the ranks of the developed democratic nations and assume its rightful place in the international community.

United Nations A/66/672

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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 98 (e)
General and complete disarmament: towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms

Letter dated 23 January 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the position of the Republic of Kazakhstan in regard to the international arms trade treaty (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 98 (e).

(*Signed*) Byrganym **Aitimova**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-21606 (E) 300112

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Annex to the letter dated 23 January 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Position of the Republic of Kazakhstan in regard to the international arms trade treaty

The Republic of Kazakhstan believes that the international arms trade treaty should be legally binding and set the basic parameters of control over arms trafficking, and should not permit any exclusive right of any country over arms trade but should allow monitoring by the signatories of the treaty with a view to preventing arms trafficking.

In addition, the scope of the treaty should be expanded to cover not only conventional weapons but also individual and personal arms, such as rifles, pistols, grenades, which are at present not included in the Register of Conventional Arms and which are most commonly used in the commission of crimes against the civilian population.

At the same time, an important part of implementing the treaty must be the development of a mechanism to monitor the transaction and transfer of arms in the so-called grey areas, which are located outside the regime of conventional arms control, and where conflict is occurring or has taken place in the recent past.

Kazakhstan is of the view that the treaty must be supported by the development of a strategy for its implementation and the adoption of a monitoring mechanism to assess its enforcement, including procedures for marking arms and ammunitions. It is also important to resolve the issue of defining penalties and sanctions against States that do not fulfil the treaty's obligations.